

THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY
MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

PORT SUMTER TO BE RE-ENFORCED.

VIEWS IN FAVOR OF IT.

A Peaceful Movement.

THE ATTACK LEFT TO THE SOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861.

It is undoubtedly true that a decided pressure is brought to bear upon the Administration for the retention of Fort Sumter at all hazards. The resolution offered by Mr. Trumbull, before the adjournment of the Senate, reflects the feeling of the great majority of the members from the North-West, these efforts and others have produced some effect, and the idea of reinforcement is now entertained in quarters which have hitherto regarded it as wholly impracticable and unworthy of consideration.

The Cabinet have had several sittings upon the subject, and it is known that an energetic policy is strongly urged. The President necessarily resorts to himself the ultimate decision of this question, about which the Cabinet were, with one exception, unanimous two weeks ago. Different views have been recently presented, and not without leaving an impression favorable to the feasibility of introducing men and supplies. Several leading naval officers express the belief that the batteries which guard the entrances to Charleston harbor might be run under steam without more than ordinary risk. They agree, however, that unless such an experiment could be successfully executed at night, the boats or tugs which might be used for this purpose would be exposed to the fire of Fort Moultrie, in an attempt to land the troops and supplies. That contingency must be regarded as nearly insurmountable from the enterprise, and it almost necessarily involves the commencement of actual war, for any movement looking toward that object would be certainly resisted.

This view is sustained by all the official information on the subject, and by the opinion of the agent sent to make a personal inspection for the satisfaction of the Administration.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861.

PORT PICKENS.

Notwithstanding the belligerent bulletins from Fort Pickens, no apprehension is entertained in official circles of an attack by Gen. Bragg's force, unless precipitated by some act of rashness on the part of his subordinates. At the last accounts, the Brooklyn had gone temporarily to Key West, which may have interrupted or delayed the execution of the order to land the troops that have been on board for over two months; but, as has already been stated, there is no doubt about the order having been sent, and little about its being executed.

Jedediah Davis has ordered a large force to Pensacola, but probably with no more expectation of assaulting it than Governor Pickens had of attacking Fort Sumter, which is invested by nearly 3,000 troops, and held by 70 men.

THE CALIFORNIA APPOINTMENTS—THE PRESENT TEACHING A LESSON OF MANNERS.

A scene of exciting interest occurred at the White House yesterday, which has obtained publicity from the number of persons present, in which Mr. Lincoln exhibited the Jacksonian element in his character to much advantage.

A delegation from California called to protest against the influence supposed to be exerted by Senator Baker in the appointments for that State. A paper was presented to the President, severely reflecting upon him and the motives which actuated his conduct. After hearing their statements and charges, Mr. Lincoln informed the delegation that he could not enter any such personal controversy. He said he had known Mr. Baker twenty-five years, and did not credit the aspersions. To conclude the matter, he calmly destroyed the document and threw the scraps into the fire, with an admonition which reminded these present of some neglected properties.

The delegation withdrew, and do not propose renewing the interview soon.

THE EIGHT MILLION LOAN.

The combination to effect the \$8,000,000 loan unfavorably will not succeed, if the assurances received here from leading capitalists are reliable. Although the Secretary of the Treasury has discretionary power to reject unsatisfactory proposals, and to substitute Treasury Notes, he has no intention of exercising it, and no such necessity is anticipated. That authority will doubtless be held in reserve until all other proper means are exhausted. But it may be useful hereafter, if speculators and jobbers combine to injure the public credit, when all the substantial interests should be concerned in sustaining it. Before Gen. Dix left the Treasury he obtained means enough to carry him through, and then left a large amount of unpaid warrants to be confronted by his successor. Hence, the necessity of the loan now advertised, which will sustain the Government until the 1st of July, if the revenue approaches the reasonable estimate which has been formed at the Treasury.

THE MISSION TO MEXICO.

It is understood that Mr. Corwin's instructions will be completed to-morrow or next day. They have engaged attention for several days past, being the most urgent and immediately required in the present condition of our relations, he must necessarily be allowed considerable discretion. The mission was tendered to him without any previous conference, and mainly because the President knew his fitness, and the attention he had bestowed upon our commercial intercourse with that country. No doubt is entertained of his success. The present Government in Mexico is already strongly prepossessed in his favor, and every facility will be promptly extended for placing us on most favorable footing.

THE PATENT APPEAL BOARD.

George Harding of Philadelphia has declined the proffered place of one of the Appeal Board of Patents, for which he is peculiarly fitted by experience and ability. The salary does not offer sufficient inducement to a legal practitioner in such cases.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.

The vacancy in the Supreme Court cannot be

filled until the next session of Congress. It is not improbable an effort will be made then to reorganize the present judicial district. Three new States are now excluded altogether, and the district of Judge McLean has grown beyond his practical capacity.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Gibson of St. Louis has been invited by Mr. Bates to take the office of Assistant Attorney-General, heretofore held by Mr. Calmont of Pennsylvania. He has accepted, and will enter upon his duties immediately.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS WITHOUT PAY.

Owing to an unfortunate omission or oversight, no appropriation was made for the pay of any of the officers of the three Territorial Governments organized last session. The Governors and other dignitaries must trust to the next Congress for compensation. They are supposed to favor an extra session.

VIRGINIA.

One of the leading delegates in the Virginia Convention writes here that the opponents of Secession have a clear majority of nearly 90 on any direct and positive test. Their real strength has not been exhibited on the former votes. The Convention has been carefully plotted to ascertain the State of parties.

To the Associated Press.

The Powhatan, now at New-York, and recently from Vera Cruz, has, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, been put out of commission; her officers detached, and her crew transferred to the receiving ship. The vessel will require extensive repairs before she can be sent to sea again.

The court martial for the trial of Commodore Armstrong is progressing very slowly. They have been waiting for several days for Lieutenant Gilman, stationed at Fort Pickens. He is a very essential witness, as the Government will be obliged to show by him that Commodore Armstrong failed to cooperate with the army for the protection of the Government property.

Ernestus Penolun, whose appointment to the important post of Pension Agent of Pennsylvania, was predicted in this correspondence, to-day gave \$3,000 bonds to faithfully execute the duties. He was appointed by Secretary Smith upon the special appeal of E. Joy Morris and Philip S. White, of Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861.

It is understood that the further consideration of Diplomatic and Consular appointments is to be deferred, to give time for the consideration of other matters by the President.

It is said that no measure is felt by the Confederate States Commissioners either in regard to the evacuation of Fort Sumter, or the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, and that they are satisfied on both points. While there is a great risk of the interior, as well as the other Departments, it is a noticeable fact that by the first of July the force will be reduced in the interior and the Bureau to the extent of eight or one hundred clerks, as the legal necessity for their further employment will cease to exist. Known and appointed clerks, however, in the other branches of the public service continue, including four on Saturday in the Adjutant-General's office.

A strong impression prevails here that the Secretary of the Treasury will not accept bids for the proposed loan, unless within a small fraction of the fair market rates.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1861.

PORT PICKENS.

A petition has been numerous signed instructing Mr. Blaw, a delegate in the Convention from this city, to vote for immediate Secession.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting held at Washington Point, resolutions were adopted instructing the delegates from Norfolk County to vote for immediate Secession. The meeting also appointed delegates to a Convention to be held on the 19th of April, at Suffolk, to nominate a Secession candidate for Congress in case Virginia should remain in the Union.

RICHMOND, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

In the Convention to-day Mr. Wise offered a series of amendments as a substitute to the majority report, which were referred and ordered to be printed, but were not ready. It is believed that they embrace the propositions of his minority report.

Some entertain the opinion that the Convention will adjourn in about two weeks from this time.

The agricultural portion of the Convention is getting anxious to return home.

RICHMOND, March 31, 1861.

The House was in session all night, considering the joint resolutions relative to the movement of troops and arms within the Commonwealth growing out of the proposed transfer of guns from the Bellona Foundry.

Various amendments were prepared and rejected amid an exciting debate.

The Senate's amendments were finally passed, modified by authorizing the Governor to call out the public guard to arrest the contemplated removal, and directing him to employ the needful force to resist any attempt to remove the same beyond the reach and control of the State Government.

A reconvened occurred yesterday at the Ballard House. Hugh C. Gallagher, the contractor at the Rip Rap, died at Joseph Segar, a member of the Legislature.

The ball passed through his coat, and Segar was unharmed. Gallagher to-day accidentally shot himself, and is expected to die.

THE CONVENTION.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The Virginia State Convention reassembled to-day. Mr. Flournoy made a speech in favor of presenting the ultimatum of Virginia. He was opposed to a Border States Convention.

Messrs. James and Barbour made speeches in favor of Secession.

Mr. Goggin urged the plan of "withdrawing and reconstructing" set forth in his report.

The Convention, by a vote of 38, adopted a resolution to terminate the debate in the Committee of the Whole on Thursday next, when the Committee will proceed to vote on the various propositions that have been presented, giving brief time for explanations and amendments. Hereafter no member, in connection with the Convention, will be allowed to speak more than once on the same proposition.

Adjourned till Monday.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The members of the Convention visited the fortifications in the harbor to-day. The steamers Carolina and General Clinch. The batteries played with great effect.

Gov. Pickens was not in the company, being engaged in more important official business.

Great anxiety is felt as to the Administration's course in the matter of Fort Sumter. If nothing is done soon, the fort will be attacked and captured. The sentiment of the people is entirely in favor of action. The Governor's communication has not yet been acted on. Col. Lamson's return is hourly expected.

The Great Western Railway.

WASHINGTON, C. W., Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was \$30,500—an increase of \$1,500 over the corresponding week of last year.

Illinois Banks.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The banks of this city on Monday, April 1, will close at the close of the following thirty-two Illinois banks: Albion, Benton, Carmel, Chester, Federal Union, Quincy, Republic, Bellevue, Canal, Citizens, Commercial of New-Haven, Continental, Corn-Planters, Farmers and Traders, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Farmers' Bank of New-Canton, Frontier, Grand Prairie, Illinois State, Lancaster, Merchants' Grand Prairie, Mississippi River, New Market, Panola, Prairie State, Railroad, Shawnee, Union, Pike County, Edgar County, Morgan County, Southern Illinois, based upon Missouri, Tennessee, and Louisiana stocks. The present market rate of the securities of the notes is 85 to 90 cents on the dollar.

Presentation to Collector Whitney.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

Collector Whitney, who retired on Monday, was to-day presented with a service of silver plate, costing six hundred dollars, by the employees of the Custom-House. Mr. Goodrich, who assumes the office on Monday, has appointed E. W. B. Canning of Stockbridge, Den.

The United States District Court, Judge Clifford presiding, adjourned this forenoon on the announcement of the death of Judge Shaw.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Rhode Island to Join the Confederacy

NEW-YORK TO BE CRUSHED.

Newport to be the Commercial Metropolis.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

MONTGOMERY, March 31, 1861.

Newport is again to become the commercial rival of New-York. If Sprague is elected Governor of Rhode Island that plucky little State will at once abandon the old bulk of the Union, offering at once a commercial depot and a Summer residence for Southerners. The estimated value of the traffic thus diverted from New-York may be set down at \$50,000,000 annually, so long as the latter remains in the Union.

Fort Pickens will soon be reduced to the same condition as Fort Sumter.

Glorious accounts come from all parts of the new Confederation.

G. N. S.

Mississippi State Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The State Convention ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by a vote of 78 to 7.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

Lemuel Shaw, late Chief Justice of Massachusetts, died this morning at his residence, Mount Vernon street. He fell dead while conversing and being in the act of dressing himself in his room. He has lately been in feeble health.

The Senate yesterday, after ten hours' debate, passed to its first reading the bill allowing the Old Colony and Fall River Railroads to extend the road to the State line, in order to establish a railroad connection with Newport. The vote was 16 to 12.

The British ship W. H. Henshaw, from New Orleans for Cork, was abandoned on the 18th inst., in lat. 35°, long. 65°, and was seen in the distance of the coast, taken off by the Dutch brig Sirene, which has arrived here from Rotterdam.

From Denver City.

PORT KENNETH, Thursday, March 28, 1861.

The Western Stage, with mail and passengers, and Hinchey's Express for Omaha passed here at 4 p. m.

DENVER, Monday, March 25, 1861.

The daily yield of gold in the mines is very rapidly increasing. The mills are nearly all running to work. The population of the Blue River slope has doubled in the last month. That district will be a great theater of gold mining operations. The road over the snowy range between the south and middle forks is open, and pack animals but not for wagons. Emigrants from the States are beginning to arrive. The weather is very fine.

Lake Navigation.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, March 30, 1861.

The new steamer Ohio, of the New-York and Erie Railroad line, arrived here this morning from Dunkirk. All the steamers of this line will now run regularly for the season.

NEW RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

GOING WEST.

Leave New-York	11:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Arrive Albany	12:20 p. m.	11:15 p. m.
Arrive Buffalo	1:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
Arrive Cleveland	2:30 p. m.	9:00 p. m.
Arrive Chicago	3:30 p. m.	8:00 p. m.
Arrive St. Louis	4:30 p. m.	7:00 p. m.
Arrive St. Paul	5:30 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Arrive Omaha	6:30 p. m.	5:00 p. m.
Arrive Salt Lake	7:30 p. m.	4:00 p. m.
Arrive San Francisco	8:30 p. m.	3:00 p. m.

GOING EAST.

Leave New-York	6:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Arrive Albany	7:20 a. m.	11:15 p. m.
Arrive Buffalo	8:30 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
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SAMUEL WILKESON TO THURLOW WEED.

THURLOW WEED—Sir: I find the following in your Albany Evening Journal of the 28th of March:

"Mr. Wilkeson says that 'I fully paid you both principal and interest for the purchase of a high I made of you.' This is a statement. Now for the facts. He paid me, as was before stated, in Notes. These Notes were subsequently exchanged, at his request, for unproductive real estate in Buffalo, which real estate was conveyed to him when he withdrew from the Journal. With the same intention, therefore, that Mr. Wilkeson expressed by 'warranty deed one half of an entire block' to me, delivering such deed into my 'own hands,' that 'warranty deed' was returned to his 'own hands.' Not a dollar, or a dime, or a cent, was ever received, either principal or interest, on his notes, or from his real estate, in consideration of the use and employment of our property for two years and five months.

"We have others to characterize this transaction. We will not trust ourselves to reply to the assertion that we were 'fully paid, principal and interest,' for our property, or that in accepting his land and notes, both of which were returned to him, we were paid; and that this, as 'every lawyer in the State knows,' was payment."

"This mode of payment is worthy of Minerva's sanction, as we supposed, without much of rivalry, and we confess our mortification that one should have turned up in the person of a former associate and friend.